Amngements.

THIS EVENING-RICHELLED, Mr. Lowin Booth. THE EVENING-THE BLACK CHOOK-Great Parisienne

THIS EVENING-GRIFFITH GAUNT; Or, JEALOUSY. THIS EVENING NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Robert ticking and Mile De Berg.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE WONDER, Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Frederic Rollmann, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Made-ine Honriques, Mrs. Veruon.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—THE LONG STRIKE. Mr. Charles Wheat
eigh Miss Kase Newton. JONES'S BABY. Mr. Stoart Robson. THIS EVENING BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING -ADRIENNE; Or, THE SECRET OF A

NEW YORK MUSEU 45 OF ANATOMY.
THE WASHINGTON TWINS-ANATOMICAL COLLECTION.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS FUND SOURTY. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—ARMADALE Miss Kate Reignolds.

THIS EVENING-ORATORIO OF SAMSON, Cecilian Choir,

THIS EVENING-FRENCH OPERA-THE DAUGHTER OF

FREE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

Business Notices.

STARR & MARCUS. JEWELBUS AND ST. VER-MITHS,
No. 27 John-41., N. Y.,
Respectfully inform the public that they have added to their stock of

ich JEWELRY and SILVERWARE a superb assortment of the GORRAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY SILVER PLATED WARR.

This ware is the first of its kind ever produced in this country, and

is destined to surpass any made by Elkington of Birmingham, Dixon of Sheffield, or Christoffe of Paris. In quality of metal and plating, variety of elegant designs and finish, we commend it to a favorable To prevent imposition, all articles bear their trade mark thus;

COLLIAMADOCO

We cherish a landable price in being the introducers of these goods, as they meet a want long felt by persons of refined taste, to whose good opinion and patronage we are indebted. These goods we claim are in perfect harmony with the beautifu arts which we have simed to embody in all our productions of jewelry

HOWARD & CO JEWELDAS AND SILVERCENTES.
NO. 619 SENADWAY, NEW-YORK.
HAVE MISSES OF STRUCTURE IN WITH the
GURLAK MANUPACTURING COMPACT, of Providence. For a full supply of the Celebrated Gornam Plated Ware.

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Also, a full assortment of NoLIO SILTHWARE, DIAMONDS, FINE
JEWALEY, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, AC.

as well as silverware

CORHAMADOCA

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURS. LOOMIS BALLARO,

WHOLESALE MANUPACTURES OF FURS. Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st.,

Will offer at retail, commenting MONDAY, Duc. 10.

His entire Stock, consisting of MUPPS, COLLARS, COLLARSTESS.

PRESERVES. BENTHAS, and TALMAS IN SABLE, ROTAL ERBING, MINE. Fires, Squipunt, Cowny, &c.

Alan goods for Gentlemen's wear, in OTTER, BRAVAR, COKEY, and NUTRIA

Winter Clothing.—The bast place to buy superior Overscoats of every testure, style and disks. Also, Dress and flust ness Saits, ready made or to order. Formments Goods, Children, Coverses, & C., at F., B. Baldwire, No. 70 and 72 Bowery, the

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etalled at wholesale prices upril Jan. 1, 1867.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

New quality Satin Face, for Contains and Furniture.

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All the New Styles, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway. THE HOLIDAYS.

THE LAUGEST ASSOCIABLE IN THE COUNTRY OF RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS, PARIS CLOCKS AND STATUARY, and FIRE FARCY Goods-of our own importation.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE, for Preserving. Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. It is the most delightful and wooderful article the world ever produced.

a new and beautiful Performs.

For sale by all Druggists and Performers. Price \$1 per bottle, each.

T. W. Wannur & Co., No. 199 Liberty-st., N. Y.

USE HULL'S BAY RUM SOAP, BEAUTIFUL TEETH, SWEET BREATH!

The perfection in Dental Chemistry. It combines the properties of all good Dentifices known. Price. 23 and 50 cts.
Quant & Son, No. 36 Plattet., and sold by all Druggista. HERNIA, VARICOCKLE, and GENERAL DEFORMITIES

MOTH AND FREUKLES.-Ladies afflicted with Dis colorations on the face rathed Moth Patches or Frenkles, should u PRERY'S CRUSHRATED MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION; 11 is infallible Propered by Th. U. C. PRIMEY Dermanologist, No. 49 Bondest, No. York, Sold by all druggists to New York and elsswhere. Price \$2. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- The best in the world; Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous: the only perfect dystrems. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Genu Wa. A Barcutton. At all Droggists and Performers.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- The cheapest and only gent A. MACMILLAN, SOLE AGENT FOR

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Best family machine to the world.

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MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, THE ARM AND LEG. by B. FRANK PARMER, L.L. D.— he best free to soldiers, and low to officers and civillans. 1,609 festiont at. Phile: Astorph., N.T.; 19 Green at., Boston. Avoid seldent intractions of his patients.

"IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Memifectures. Ogovan & Harris Sevino Machine Company.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUNPENSORY BAND-land, SUPPORTERS & C. MARKH & Co. S Radical Curs Trues Office office No. 3 Veneza. Ludy attendant. WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

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""PRE HOWE MAGHINE CO.'S Look-Statch SEWINGMagninus. Exist Howe. jr. (original inventor of the Sewing Machings. President, No. 993 Broadway, N. Y.

TADORO'S HATE DYE.—The best ever manu-Paries Vignetze, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. OLD EYES MADE NEW without spectacles, doctor,

COMPORT AND CURE POR THE RUPTURED. — Sent codes pold on receipt of the cents. Address Dr. E. B. Foders. No. 1,130 Secondary, New York.

A SURE PILE CURE. Dm. Ottoway's Pale Seprendent.

out of the word cases of Pine. Sout by mail on read the word cases of Pine. Sout by mail on read the Counters free South by dragates. Agon wanted every.

Addings J. B. Howaise, Manager, ho. Vo. Brondway, New THE GRAND SECRET.

The grand secret to medication is to help Nature. Sestain and REGELATE-their aim tile Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has sammen sense for its basis. If the nervous system is also tored, the muscles weak, and the mind like the body, in a state of partial collepse—what is held to do? Reason teaches the answer:

BUILD UP YOUR MAN.

Brace him up as you would brace up a tottering edition. The pain into be needs is a Tonic Alexaive. Bring him up out of the depth of Dehility and Despondency

WITH HOSTRITER'S BITTERS.

They cannot injure. A clild may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are to execute to response energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to executive blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the Hitters are absolutely required. There is no sub-stitute or succedamoun that will hil, their place. Resort to this most wonderful of Modern Tonics. as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is

wonderful of Modern Tonics

AND ALL WILL HE WALL.

Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Billous Disorders, and Affections of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent Invigurator and Corrective. Sold everywhere .- [N. Y. Tribone, Oct. 27, 1895.

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN OVERLOOKED, -A continuance for any length of time causes Irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES!" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

DIABETES! DECAY OF THE KIDNEYS! Several prominent men have recently died of this disease. Our obsolete physicians could not cure them. Nature's Sovereign Remedials from pinnis, supply a Positive Cure for this and all Kidney Diseases. Explanatory Circular one stamp. Advice gratis. Wie. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND PILES successfully treated by Dn. A. UPHAN, at his Medical Office No. 39 East Fourth st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

WILLOOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE .- " Its seam less liable to rip than the lock-stitch."—["Judges" Decision" at the Grand Trial."] Send for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broadway. A HOLIDAY PRESENT.-POLLAR & SON, No. 692

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1866.

TRIPLE SHEET.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBURE must be banded in To-Day.

The issue of a Triple Sheet to-day enables us to lay before our readers the President's Message and Accompanying Reports entire. The Reports of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue and of the Post-master-General will be found on the fourth page. The List of Candidates in the Charter Election to-day, the Court Reports, and other matters of interest, appear on the minth page. A Letter from Jamaica and the Markets will be found on the fifth page.

We print elsewhere the charge of Judge Johnson in the case of the Fenian prisoners at Sweetsburg,

The Speaker of the House, when the galleries are them. The scene yesterday suggests that a shorter way, hereafter, would be to order the reading of the President's Message.

All the Return Judges of the election have signed a statement of their belief that Messrs. John E. Phelps and Stevenson Archer were not legally elected. This will, of course, confirm Congress in its resolve to do justice to the contestant candidates.

The Tennessee House of Representatives has killed a bill to establish free schools. We are sorry for the 78 000 white adults in that State who cannot read or write. A little learning is a dangerous thing to legis- duty devolving upon Congress becomes more solemn lators, and these seem to have just enough education to want to keep the people in ignorance.

The spirit of the House was expressed yesterday in the repeal of the law giving power to the President to pardon Rebels without trial. Mr. Johnson's course in pardoning first, and then appointing to office, leaders of the Rebellion, has convinced the country that such unlimited authority cannot be safely trusted to his hands.

In the Senate yesterday the new members, Messrs. Cattell, Frelinghuysen, Poland and Edmonds, took their seats. Mr. Sumner called up the bill to establish Impartial Suffrage in the District of Columbia, which was laid over by the rules. Mr. Sherman's bill to prevent illegal appointments was postponed | tration of the laws relating to refugees, freedmen and till the organization of the Committees, and the same disposition was made of Mr. Williams's bill to regulate the tenure of office.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans informs us that it is rumored there that Maximilian, yielding to the wishes of his political friends, has returned to the City of Mexico with the view of resuming the functions which we have been given to understand he had virtually abdicated. Oh! these "rumors" about the unfortunate monarch! When are the positively bewildering contradictions with which we are daily favored relative to his movements to come to an end? Why will be not either leave Mexico at once or make up his mind to stay? It is much to be desired that river transports have all been disposed of; and the he would forthwith decide upon something.

The Reform Demonstration, which took place in London yesterday, has been a complete success. The people turned out in immense numbers; the procession of the different Trade Societies was a most imposing affair; and the greatest order prevailed. The soldiers were this time kept within their barracks. They might just as well have been sent a hundred miles out of London. It is a significant fact that the American flag was borne aloft in the procession, and that "The Wearing of the Green " was played by the various bands heading the march. The good work moves bravely on superior in all respects to the famous Prussian in the old country.

In the House, yesterday, the rules were suspended. and the authority given to the President to extend pardon was rescinded by a large majority. Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to regulate the meeting of Congress; Mr. Kelley a bill to create a Department of Internal Revenue; and Mr. Stevens a bill to regu- quired for the same during the next year is estilate removals from office. Mr. Schenck also introduced a bill to equalize bounties. The Executive branch was requested to lay before the House its information concerning the arrest of John H. Surratt, the pardon of the Rebel Gen, Pickett, and our relations with Mexico. 'The President's Message was read in both Houses.

Viewed in relation to the great and peaceful contest of principle in which Congress has come off victor,

half of whom were colored, assembled in the proces sion of welcome vasterday. The speeches of the oceasion were in good temper, and appear to have lost none of its significance.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is not so much what the President says as what he declines to say. The first impression of the Message is that his Excellency is chastened. He makes no allusions to Congress hanging on the verge of the government. This is something from an Executive who has been in the most unreasonable humor for so many months. Mr. Pierce could not have written a weaker Message. Congress would as readily have heard an ssay upon the cause of thunder as this tame and harmless disquisition. There is much that the President regrets. There are some good words from Washington and Jefferson, likewise Jackson. We marvel that his Excellency neglected the other fathers of their country. For any living fact, for any suggestion, for any helpful thought, we might as well turn to the last novel of Mr. Trollope as to this Message. Ephraim seems irrevocably joined to his idols. There is much that Mr. Johnson might have done.

He has missed many golden opportunities-but none so glorious as this. Congress came from the people magnanimous and kind. There was no disposition to remember anything that had been done-not even the shameless antagonism to the people in the recent elections. All good men trusted that one word might be said which would s low a disposition on the part of the President to reach a solution of the many difficulties surrounding the country. All that his Excellency has done was no longer remembered when we saw the peace he might bring to a harrassed nation, loving kindness and rest. We believe that there was no feeling of resentment to the President, not even in the hearts of the most Radical members of Congress, that would not have given way before the slightest tendency of the President to harmonize the country. In his Message he shows no such tendency. He clings to his dogmas with as much tenacity as when he hoped to carry the country in the late elections. There is not one word for the negro-not one word for the loyal in the South-not one sentence which might not as well have been written a hundred years ago as to-day, for all the comfort and truth it brings.

In a mere business way the Message is of little importance. It refers briefly to the Treasury Report, advocating thorough retrenchment, and the other Reports of the Departments, but makes no suggestion of importance. Mr. Johnson thinks the Pacific Railroad will be finished before the time set by Congress as a limit; advises such legislation as may be necessary to preserve the Mississippi Levees; urges the importance of admitting to Congress a delegate from the District of Columbia, and touches upon the aid that body should give to the effort of the Southern States to reorganize their agriculture. He congratulates the country on peace with foreign nations and the success of the Atlantic telegraph, and thinks there is reason to expect greater results from the projected Pacific line by way of Behring's Straits. The Mexican question is briefly alluded to, Gen. Sherman's mission being said to be the obtaining of information necessary to maintain proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. "It seemed an obvious duty on our part," he adds, "to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government." A clearer account of the object of sending Gen. Sherman with Minister Campbell would have been desirable. Complaint is made that France had broken its compact with our Government, by declining to remove any portion of its troops in Mexico till next Spring. The United States have protested against this determination, and the President trusts that the Emperor will recede from his present ground. He regrets that the Alabama claims have not been settled by noisy, usually orders the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear | Great Britain, but thinks there is reason to expect our demands will be met in a friendly spirit. He condemns the Fenian invasion of Canada; thinks mercy should be extended to the prisoners; thinks Congress ought to do something for the rights of American citizens abroad, and without referring to their wrongs at home, as illustrated by the New-Orleans massacre

and such trifles, closes with the customary prayer. We have no heart to dwell upon this dreary, lifeless document. There is nothing that any loyal man can read with comfort or hope. Andrew Johnson is as menaced the nation from his White House steps ten months ago. He does not mean to aid us in the work of reconstruction. The and responsible, and we look to Congress with infinite yearning. Let there be kindness and patience, charity toward all, malice toward none, firmness and devotion; but above all, a single-hearted determination, come well or ill, despite Presidents or Cabinets, to labor without ceasing, until over this land there shall be peace and rest, liberty and protection, and all rights for all.

THE WAR REPORTS.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of War presents an epitome of what has been done during the past year in reference to the disbanding of our great armies, the disposal of our military stores, the establishment of frontier and sea-board defenses, experiments with new warlike inventions, and the adminisabandoned lands.

Since the date of the last Report, November 15, 1865, 222,058 volunteers, including 75,024 colored troops, have been mustered out, leaving 11,043 still in service, about 10,000 of whom, constituting I regiment of artillery and 13 of infantry, are colored Great quantities of material of war have been sold at advantageous rates. From May 1, 1865, to August 2, 1866, over 207,000 horses and mules were sold for \$15,269,075 54; 4,400 barracks, hospitals, and other buildings, have been sold for \$447,873 14; and the sale of irregular or damaged clothing in store has produced \$902,770 45. The immense fleet of ocean transports has been almost wholly discharged; the military railroads and telegraphs have all been sold, or transferred to companies, or discontinued. Thus the war expenses have been reduced to a moderate peace footing, leaving us still prepared, however, for any emergency which can possibly arise. The present strength of the Regular Army is fixed at the nominal figure of 54,302 men; but the Secretary does not state how many of these are actually in service. Recruiting, however, is going on briskly. Orders have been given to supply all the troops with breechloading arms, and the Springfield rifle-musket has been altered so successfully as to render it a weapon needle-gun. The permanent defenses of the country have been

strengthened and are still being improved, and work has been actively continued in the lake surveys and river and harbor improvements. The disbursements of the pay department during the last fiscal year amounted to \$259,374,317, and the appropriation remated at \$17,728,560.

The information contained in the report respecting the working of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands is meager. About 150,000 freedmen and their children are new attending school in the Southern States, and schools for refugee white children are also established. The only States in which bureau courts are still in existence are Virginia, Louisiana and Texas. From June 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866, 13,412,273 rations were issued to desti-

The Report of Gen. Grant on the military operations of the year is little more than a formal transmission of the reports of his subordinates. Gen. Sherman, in view of the repeated depredations of the wandering Sioux, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Navajoes and Utes, proposes to confine those tribes for the future within certain territorial limits, leaving to the whites the exclusive use of the wide beit, east and west, between the Platte and the Arka as, through which passes the stream of travel to the mountain territories. This, he contends, is the only way to keep the route safe. Gen. Pope in New-Mexico, Gen. Steele in Oregon and Washington Territory, and Gen. McDowell in California have been in frequent conflict with the savages; and altogether the state of affairs in the Indian country is as unsatisfactory as usual, with no prospect of immediate improve-

Gen. Sheridan's report will be read with a good deal of interest. He speaks warmly of the disgraceful state of civil affairs in Texas, where he declares it to be his opinion "that the trial of a white man for the murder of a freedman would be a farce." His account of the New-Orleans massacre is exceedingly brief, and he says nothing whatever as to the responsibility for the outrage. He is not so reticent respecting the French invasion of Mexico, which he calls 'a part of the Rebellion;" and he regrets that our Government did not long ago compel the Imperial troops to evacuate the country.

Touching the condition of the freedmen, the reestablishment of civil order, and the workings of the free-labor system, Gen. Wood in Mississippi, and Gen. Sickles in the Department of the South, speak pleasant words, but the latter officer qualifies his state ments by a narrative of numerous lawless proceedings in South Carolina. The class of persons, however, in the South who will acknowledge no law but force, has proved, says Gen. Grant, "to be much smaller than could have been expected after such a conflict.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, given elsewhere in full, is eminently judicious, and contains suggestions well calculated to reduce the national nances to order, and to place the business of the ommunity upon a solid basis. He declares the national debt to be anything but a blessing, but while satisfied that it should be paid by the generation which created it, does not see the way to continue its liquidation by surplus income faster than six or seven millions per month prior to June, 1868. He is of opinion that the honor of the Government requires an early withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, leaving the National Banks to supply the currency of the country. He urges the system of redemption by the banks at the Atlantic cities or at one city. New-York. He acknowledges the financial wants of the South so far as currency is concerned, but is of opinion that their needs should be supplied by curtailing the issues of the Northern banks. He advocates reduction of the currency, and such a revision of the tariff as will give new vigor to productive industry throughout the Union. He urges the issue of bonds at 44 or 5 per cent interest, payable principal in Europe, to be exchanged for United States bonds now held in Europe, as well as to supply the future demand for Federal stocks in Europe. Upon the question of contraction of the currency his language is very clear; indeed, without contraction he is confi dent that wide-spread disaster must be experienced. In regard to resumption he is of opinion that it can take place by July, 1868, and may be brought about earlier.

The estimates of the Treasury for the last three quarters of the fiscal year to June 30, 1867, are as fol-

\$79,000,857 and for the year ending June 30, 1868: £436,000,000 \$65,752,358 Surplus The decrease in the public debt from the highest point is stated by the Secretary as follows:

..\$206,379,565 The Secretary has small comfort for free-traders,

The long-hoped for period when there shall be no legal attentions to a free exchange of commodities between the pired States and other countries is still far in the future, offer the protection of those home interests upon which heavy ternal takes are to be assessed.

In presenting his views, he

The presenting his views, he

The presenting his views, he

all these meanures (although he regards each as important) is absolutely necessary to a roturn to specie
payments, nor that other remedies may not be adopted by Congress to rescue the country from impending huancial troubles.

He presents as he considers it to be his duty to do, his own views, and asks that they may receive careful consideration, and be adopted if they commend themselves to the wisdom of Congress, and rejected if measures better calculated to secure the desired and can be devised. The reast sanguine and hope ful must perceive that the beatness of the country cunnot for a much longer time be run upon the present high level with safety. The speculative interest, large and powerful in itself, is receiving daily new accessions of atongsit by the increase of individual credits; and when speculators and debtors control the financial policy of the country, a financial collapse is inevitable."

every tax-payer or business man. Its recommenda tions may not be enforced by legislation, but they are none the less valuable as the opinion of one who, from his position and experience, possesses information not accessible to the public at large. The Secretary has placed himself squarely on the

record in favor of contraction and specie payments, and really asks no new powers to enable him to fund the short debt, and resume by July, 1868. It remains to be seen whether Congress differs with

im to the extent of repealing existing laws, under which the Secretary will proceed toward resumption. Unless repeal is to be the order of the day, people cannot be too careful about getting in debt.

THE NATION'S INCOME. The figures of the Report of the Commissioner of

Internal Revenue present the strongest possible proof of the ability of the country to sustain and pay its present debt. The total amount raised from this source of taxation is \$310,906,984 17, an amount, the Commissioner informs us, within twenty-two millions of the total revenue of the British Empire, and far in excess of the amount raised from similar taxes in that country. This is an increase over the proceeds of the last official year of nearly ninety millions. An analysis of this amount presents no less cause of rejoicing. The tax on Iron and Steel, notwithstanding its reduction, has produced \$13,728,133 36, an increase of four and a half millions over last year. Petroleum pays \$5,317,396, an increase of nearly two and a quarter millions; tobacco and cigars nearly sixtoen millions, an increase of over four millions; while spirits, notwithstanding the evasions of the law, of which the Commissione complains and almost despairs, unless a self-registering still be invented, produce \$29,198,578 15, an increas of over thirteen millions; and the three months that have elapsed since the close of the fiscal year show a more than corresponding increase in the tax arising from this article. A yet more remarkable increase is een in the growth of the returns of income tax, from \$20,567,350 26 to \$60,894,135 85, and though a portion of these returns arises in each year from the incomes of previous years, the continued progress of this item from eleven to twenty and thence to sixty millions cannot fail to be taken as a mark of continued prosperity. The Commissioner, among his recommendations at the conclusion of the Report, suggests the increase of the amount exempted from this tax to

has not been reported.

228 tracts in Tennessee, of which the number of acres | are the Banks and Insurance Companies, paying over nine millions, the Railroads giving nearly three and a half millions on capital and mortgage dividends; fifteen millions from stamps, eighteen millions from licenses, over five millions from fermented liquors. while cotton clothing, legacies, leather, pianos, patent medicines, and a host of minor articles swell the list. The cost of collecting this revenue has been some thing over seven millions, being less than two-andone-half per cent on the total amount collected. The Commissioner recommends but few changes

though some are important. The chief are the change of the return day for the annual list (Schedule C, li censes and incomes) to the beginning of the year, revision of the system under which cigars are taxed, some modifications of the Stamp act and of the relations of the office to the District-Attorneys. Most important is, "to reduce the number of taxable arti-

The receipts for the coming year, the Commissioner, after a careful consideration of the facts before him, believes will reach two hundred and eighty-five millions, a figure more likely to be under than over the truth. He says, in conclusion, that "the immense revenue of the last fiscal year was raised with probably less pressure upon the people than that of smaller amounts in previous years. Their enterprise and pirit of accumulation have prevented the depression of business which ordinarily attends heavy taxation. Their means for the ultimate extinction of the national debt are rapidly multiplying from the increase of population and the constant development of new sources of wealth. The reduction of taxes will stimulate production, and in a few years the national debt will cease to be an object of anxiety, or even annovance, to a great and united people."

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL. The Revenues were \$14,386,986 21; expenditures. \$15,352,079 30; the decrease, compared with last year, is 1 1-5 per cent. Increase of expenditures, 12 per cent. Number of stamps issued, 347,734,325; stamped envelopes, 30,386,200. The sales of these in excess of last year is \$360,765. The increased demand for envelopes with printed cards is 662 per cent. There are 6,069 contractors; mail routes, 6,930; miles, 71.837.914; cost. \$7.630.474; by rail, 32,092 miles; steamboats, 14,346 miles,

The overland mail to California has been by St. Louis; now it is by Chicago and Omaha; the shortest time between San Francisco and New-York was 19

The amount of postage with foreign countries is \$2,289,219 30, an increase of over \$400,000. Arrangements are nearly perfected with Great Britain to reduce the postage from 24 to 12 cents, and to admit matter of every kind, including samples of goods; also the right to transmit, in closed bags or in ordinary mails, to other countries, with the rates of those coun

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has a contract for mail service from San Francisco to China and Japan once a month, via Sandwich Islands, but it is thought a great loss of time that in returning they should not come direct.

There is free delivery in forty-six cities. It grows in favor, it increases letters, saves time, trouble and The number of dead letters was about 4,500,000;

600,000 were unmailable for want of stamps or address; they contained \$244,589 99, of which \$221,-066 19 were delivered. Over 67,000 contained photographs, jewelry, &c.; 42,000 were delivered. Two millions and a half of dead letters have been destroyed.

The money orders issued were 243,609; value, \$3,977,259 28; the average of each was \$16 32. some change is required in the law.

It is recommended that the clerks in the Department have additional pay, and clerks in post-offices generally do not get enough. The letter carriers, in particular, earn more, and the Government can afford

THE CONTROLLERSHIP.

Vote for Richard Kelly, the Republican candidate for Controller of the City and County of New-York, if you are sincerely desirous of a reform in the Goverament. We urge his election not because he is the Republican candidate, for on that ground alone he would have little chance, but because he is a man of unquestionable integrity, ability and experience in public affairs. He is not in the power of the "Ring." and that association of harnies, after his election, can bring no influence to bear upon him in their schemes of plunder. The tax-payers of all parties have a direct interest in his election, and will, we trust, labor hard to effect it, before the polls close to-day. We have already shown that the Controller has an office of great importance, and that hitherto it has not been used for the full benefit of the people. Mr. Kelly, we know, would discharge its duties with energy, and see that the full income the City possesses should be returned to the Treasury, while at the same time his signature would never be given to the warrants the "Ring" manufactures so easily. Vote for him, all honest citizens and tax-payers, irrespective of party; his election will be a triumph of economy, honesty

MUSICAL.

In his first week of opera at the Winter Garden, Manager Maretzek gives us, as he should, fair promise of a bril-hant and extended season. No works absolutely new have yot been performed, or are likely to be for at least a week to come. Herold's "Zampa," a work of which we have heard much musically, and yet heard little in its operation individuality, is the newest novelty in prospect. Its production will, no doubt, give us reason to regret that an duction will, no doubt, give us reason to regret that an opera of such charming and peculiar originality, albeit not, strictly speaking, a great one, has been so long a stranger to the repertoire. Not even the Germans, excursive and intelligentas their enterprise has been in former years, have yet made us acquainted with the almost forgotten Zampa, though it is great to remember that the works of Boildien, Cherubini, Adam, Mehul, Spohr, and many other composers, whose names are now never seen on a fashionable bill, owe something to their thoughtful and well-meant effort. A mass of novelty was rendered by these hard working Germans, and we doubt if any Italian company within half a dozen years has passed a severer strain of vocal labor; but the certain success of what may be called the unfashionable school of opera has established the fact that the public taste is very tolerant of being refreshed and educated. However many novelties Manager Maretzek may design to bring forth, we have no doubt that a public now in excellent mood for the musical largesse of a brilliant and inspiring season of opera, will be ready to entertain them generously. There are a score of sprightly operas, the treasures of scholars, the delight of a former public, and still the recognized genius of happy masters, from which a music-loving manager may draw majorial to rohove and replenish his season. Meanwhile, we shall be highly satisfied in hearing such standard favorites as "The Huguenots." "Faust," and Rossin's perennial "Barber," whose exquisite vivaeity a hundred seasons of favor will not queuch or dim. These great works still preserve all the force of actual novelty, ance so much remains with them, after the general ear is grattified, to delight studious tastes. The presence of so remarkable an artist as Ronconi emphasizes the attractions of the Operas in which he appears, and we shall look for an unusual performance of "The Huguenots."

"The Star of the North," a work in which Meyerbeer has especially studied the romance of national opera of such charming and peculiar originality, albeit

"The Huguenots."

"The Star of the North," a work in which Meyerbeer has especially studied the romance of national and military character, was produced last evening. No opera of this great stage-master gives evidence of more characteristic art. It is a well-colored flussian picture, rich with the secompaniment of a warlike music as profoundly studied as any song and instrumentation which the works of this cosmopolitan master can beast. He has probably in no other work written choruses of a kind at once so strong, distinctive and characteristic; and for this reason we are very glad that the force of the performance last evening brought this feature of effect into so striking prominence. Miss Kellogg appeared in a part well suited to her fallest capacity. With a voice delicate, but clear, expansive and flexible, she illustrates some of the most delightful versatility of the composer. Miss Hanck as Proscovia was an excellent foil to Miss Kellogg's maturer style, and the performance lost little in spirit by her fresh and graceful delivery. In concerted music we miss a more experienced tone, but one or two well-merited encores proved that Miss Hanck is a real acquisition. Especial praise is due to Bellini's well-acted part of Gritzenko, and to Antonneei's sonorous characterization of Peter the Great. For Wednesday "The Huguenots" is promised

WASHINGTON.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS-PERSONAL-CONGRAPH LATIONS OF UNION MEMBERS-BILL TO STOP THE PARDONING OF UNTRIED REBRLE-THE SALE OF GOLD-A DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE-SURRATT-READING OF THE MESSAGE-SCRNE IN THE HOUSE. BY THERGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

The attendance in the Senate galieries to witness

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3, 1866.

the opening of Congress for the Second Session was large, and embraced all varieties of dress and makeup and not a few different shades of complexion. On the floor the usual scenes of congratulation and "How do you doing" were witnessed. Mr. Sumner, especially, was liberally congratulated. Mr. Howe was congratulated because of the success of the political contest in Wisconsin, and so of others. Inmediately after the Senate had been called to order and the credentials of new members presented, Mr. Sumner called up the bill for universal suffrage in the District of Columbia, but under one of the rules of the Senate it was decided that no measure of her of the Senate it was decided that no measure of last session could be considered during the first six days of the present session. Mr. Sherman then offered a bill to prevent the payment, as officers of the Govbill to prevent the payment, as officers of the Government, of men whose appointments have been rejected by the Senate. He was immediately followed by Mr. Williams, who put in a bill to prevent removals without the consent of the Senate. Mr. Chandler then offered a resolution calling for information about Mexican affairs. All the information he calls for is given in the President's Message. The reading of the Message excited very little attention. There were no manifestations of approval or disapproval from the floor of the galleries, and the audience began to disperse as soon as that portion of it relating to reconstruction had been read.

to reconstruction had been read.

At precisely 12 (noon) to-day, Speaker Colfax called the House to order. For at least an hour previous to this time members had commenced to gather in on the floor and were having a general greeting, hand-shaking, congratulations among those members who had been re-elected and condolence with those who had been unfortunate apparently being the order of the hour. Old Thad. Stevens was among the first who took their seats, and was, as he is always, the center of attraction. Washburne of Illinois, who left here sick at the end of the last session, was at his desk, seemingly busy with some manuscript. Judge Kelley and Gen. Garfield, two of the most Radical of Radi-Gen. Garfield, two of the most Radical of Radicals, conversed together a long while, no doubt concerning the former's new Internal Revenue bill. Schenck and Bingham of Ohio were omnipresent. Banks came in while prayer was being delivered. Morrill, who goes in the Senate after the 4th of March, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Julian of Indiana, and Judge Spaulding of Ohio were all present, looking fresh and ready for a vigorous session. The seats of Conkling, Delano, Shellabarger, and Raymond were vacant, those gentlemen not having yet arrived. The consolation on his recent defeat. A call of the House showed 146 members present. Six new members from Tennessee and Kentucky were sworn in, among whom was the famous warrior Rousseau. Mesars. Wash-burne of Ill., Morrill, and Finck were appointed a committee to await on the President and Senate, and inform them of the House being ready for but Here business commenced in earnest. A call of States for bills and resolutions to be introduced on leave brought out Mr. Eliot of Mass., who presented a resolution to repeal the law giving the President power to grant amnesty to Rebels. On this bill Mr. Eliot called the previous question. A Democrat objected, and the yeas and nays on suspending the rules were had, the vote being 115 to 28 in the affirmative. The resolution was then passed by a vote of 111 to 29. This, when it passes the Senate, will put a stop to the further pardoning of Rebels until they are tried and convicted of the offense. The passage of this resolution showed the spirit of the House, and is a key-note. of what is coming. Eliot's success brought Boutwell to his feet, who introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to furnish the House with all the correspondence in relation to the efforts to arrest and discover John H. Surratt. He also introduced a bill to provide for the sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury, which provides that \$200,000,000 in gold be sold at auction, the sales to take place every Monday in lots of \$10,000 each. This went to the Ways and Means Committee. And then Judge Kelley had his bill to create a Department of Internal Revenue and Stevens his bill regulating removals from office, read and referred. Mr. Laffin followed with a resolution of inquiry about public printing, which is to take out of the hands of the President the appointment of a public printer, and Mr. Schenck a bill to provide for the meeting of the XLth Congress on the 5th of March. By this time it was close to I on the 5th of March. By this time it was close to 1 o'clock, and Mr. Washburne appeared and stated the President would send in his message immediately. This brought Mr. Thad. Stevens to his feet, who, in his customary satirical manner stated that it was evidently a mistake about the message being intended for Congress, for here (holding in his hand an extra containing the message) is a newspaper containing the message. "The President did not incontaining the message. "The President did not in-tend it for Congress, but merely as a contribution to a newspaper." This created great laughter. Mr. Stevens moved to adjourn, which was lost by a vote of 63 to 64. At about 2 o'clock the President's tary appeared with the message. A motion to post-pone its reading till to-morrow was voted down by a close vote, and Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, proceeded to go through the form of reading the document. He had not proceeded far when several pages brought in the message printed in pamphlet form, and com-menced scattering them around among the members. This created a good deal of noise and confusion. In about ten minutes the galleries, which had been packed up to the time of the receiving of the message, were almost deserted. Members glanced over their copies. No one seemed to take any interest in the contents of the message, and the reading was in the contents of the message, and the reading was a good deal of a farce. The number of people in the galleries kept getting smaller, and members were becoming restless, when Mr. Stevens, evidently wishing to save the Clerk's lungs, moved to postpone the ing to save the Clerk's langs, moved to possible of further reading until to-morrow. The corporal's guard objected, and the Yeas and Nays were called, the motion being defeated by a vote of 64 to 65. So the reading was continued. The majority of the members, evidently wishing to drive away dull care, commenced to gather in groups and talk over matters, but a Johnson man insisted on the Speaker preserving silence. Hereupon members commenced to retire from the floor, so that before the message was half read not more than a quorum was message was nair read not men and the present. The corporal's guard of Johnson men sat the thing out, and some minutes before the clock struck three the clerk read the last sentence. The corporal's guard breathed a long sigh, and in almost an instant

Associated Press, and that the seals were not broken until full official authority was given to do so, and this was at an hour when there could be no premature disclosure of their contents, against which the most solemn honor was pledged, nor is it known that any of the agents disregarded the obligation imposed.

The Southern Republican Association met to-day, and after transacting private business adjourned to join in the procession of welcome to Congress. THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1866
The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock precisely by Mr. Foster (Rep., Ct.) President pro tem.
Prayer by the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Guar of the Baptist Church.

the floor was empty. Thus was the reading of Mr. Johnson's long talked of message received in the

House of Representatives.

It was not until 15 minutes to two o'clock that the Message was transmitted, previous to which time telegrams were received here that copious extracts from the Message itself were circulating in other

cities. It is proper to repeat in this connection that advance copies of the President's Message and accom-

panying documents were sent hence to the principal cities by the Washington agent of the New-York Associated Press, and that the seals were not broken

Church:

NEW MEMBERS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the credentials of Mr. Poland (Rep., Vt.), elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Collamer till March 4, 1867.

Also the credentials of Mr. Edmonds for the unexpired term of Mr. Foote till March 4, 1869.

Mr. Foote till March 4, 1869.

Mr. Frackner presented the credentials of Messrs Cattell and Frelinghuysen, the former Senator elect, the latter Senator appointed from New Jersey.

Messrs. Edmonds, Poland, Cattell and Frelinghuysen came forward and took the required eath of office.

forward and took the requires dust to since.

Wester Anthony (R. 1.) Cattell (N. 1.), Chandler (Mich.) Connect
Mester Anthony (R. 1.), Cattell (N. 1.), Chandler (Mich.) Connect
Mester Anthony (R. 1.), Cattell (N. 1.), Chandler (Mich.) Connect
(Cat.), Cragio (N. H.), Cresswell (Ind.), Davis (K.), Diron (Ct.),
Cat.), Cragio (N. H.), Cresswell (Ind.), Davis (K.), Poter (Ct.),
Fowler (Tenn.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Grimes (Iowa), Harris
Howard (Mich.), Howe (Wis.), Johano (Md.), Krikwood (Mewh),
Howard (Mich.), Pomercy (Kanasa), Kanseda (Oregon), Wisea
(Minn.), Folund (Vt.), Fomercy (Kanasa), Kanseda (Oregon), Wisea
(Kanasa), Southbury (Del.), Sherman (Ohio), Sammer, Mana, Tone
(Kanasa), Southbury (Del.), Sherman (Ohio), Summer, Mana, Tone
(Kanasa), Southbury (Del.), Sherman (Ohio), Willey (W. Val),
Williams (Oregon), Wilson (Mass.), and Yatse (Wiley (W. Val),
Williams (Oregon), Wilson (Mass.), and Yatse (Wiley (W. Val),
Coulan (Pa.), Goddric (Ky.), Henderson (Mo.), Herdricke (Ind.), McCoulan (Pa.), Goddric (Ky.), Henderson (Mo.), Henderson (Mo.)

Mr. Chank (Rep. N. H.) presented the credentials of George 5. Fogg, appainted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the posts nation of Mr. Clark, whose term expires on the 4th March,

Mr. Jourson (Dem., Ind.) presented the crodestials of David.

the enthusiastic welcome given by the people of tute persons, and the average issue per day to refugers Pous! Funs! Funs! Funs!—A large and varied assort-sat of Funs for tedies, goods and children, at prices which defy com-cition, at planta's 10. 35 Canas in, corner woods. Washington to the Representatives of the Nation was and freedmen was 29,819. The amount of land now exceedingly proper. Three thousand persons, one- in possession of the bureau is 272,231 acres, beside Other sources from which this great sum is derived